1	2	3
15.	Spain	11
16.	Switzerland	11
17.	Taiwan	13
18.	Thailand	374
19	U.K.	101
20.	U.S.A.	677
21.	Others	1169
	Total	3416

[English]

Bonus to Indian Rare Earths Employees

814. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of that the Indian Rare Earths employees Chavara, Kerala demanding higher bonus;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loss suffered due to strike in IRE;

(d) whether any discussion has been conducted by management with Trade Unions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The employees of the Chavara Unit of Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE) went on strike w.e.f. 22.8.1996. Around 70% of the employees resumed work on 4.11.1996 and the remaining employees reported for duty on 19.11.1996.

(c) The loss in production during the period of strike is estimated to be about 29000 MT of minerals valued at around Rs. 15.00 crore.

(d) and (e) Meetings were conducted on 9.10.1996 and 1.11.1996 with the unions in the presence of the Honourable Labour Minister and the Honourable Industry Minister of Government of Kerala as a result of which 70% of the employees of two unions resumed work on 4.11.1996.

Electricity Amendment Act

815. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to bring amendments in the Electricity Act to privatise transmission and distribution of power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) and (b) The existing private power policy allows private sector participation in electricity generation, supply and distribution. The response of the private sector for setting up of generation projects has been encouraging. However, ways and means for promoting greater private participation in the field of transmission and distribution are under examination.

[Translation]

Employment

816. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes of the Central Government for providing employment in urban areas currently under implementation;

(b) the names of such schemes being implemented in Delhi; and

(c) the number of people given employment in Delhi through these schemes during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment is implementing two Centrally sponsored schemes namely Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Povery Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) for providing employment in urban areas. A detailed note on each scheme is given in Statement.

(b) The scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME), a component of NRY, is being implemented in Delhi since October, 1989.

(c) No beneficiary benefitted under the Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) in Delhi during the last year i.e. 1995-96.

STATEMENT

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)

Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, especially in the small towns where the situation is more grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development, the PMI UPEP has been launched in November, 1995.

Objectives :

The general objective of PMI UPEP is to attack the several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner so as to eradicate poverty from the targetted urban areas by the turn of the century. The specific objectives of the Programme are (i) Effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) Community empowerment; (iii) Convergence through sustainable support systems; (iv) Employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) Environmental Improvement; and (vi) Shelter Upgradation.

Coverage :

The Programme is applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh subject to the condition that elections to local bodies have been held. In order to ensure that the urban poor could avail of the benefits under the Programme irrespective of the fact that elections to urban local bodies have not been held for various reasons, it had been decided, as a one time exception (1995-96) to release funds to such States also. Further, keeping in view the peculiar problems of the backward and hilly States, it has been decided to extend the Programme to 74 district towns in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal and Kumaon Regions (UP). The Programme is being implemented on a whole-town/project basis extending the coverage to all the targetted groups for having visible impact and facilitating overall development of the towns to be covered.

Salient Features :

The programme envisages resources mobilisation also through the community, urban local bodies, NGOs and the private sector participation. The Programme also provides for creation of a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund with contribution from private sector linked to 100% Income Tax exemption.

Multi-purpose community kendras, each of approximately 300 sq.ft. is to be set up to function as community pre-school/functional literacy/nonformal education, primary health care/cultural centre, etc. each for neighbourhood groups consisting of atleast 100 families.

Under the Programme, it is proposed to provide basic physical amenities on a whole-town basis, like, water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like, roads, pavements, drainage, community baths/ latrines, etc. on a 60:40 basis between the Central and the State Governments.

A per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years will be available for community activities.

Financial Outlay

The funds will be allocated amongst the States/UTs on the basis of incidence of urban poverty and in relation to the number of towns. A total outlay of Rs. 800 crores as Central share has been provided for the Programme for the entire programme period of 5 years (1995-96 to 1999-2000). A sum of Rs. 106.20 crores has been provided as Central share for the programme for the year 1995-96. It is proposed to provide Rs. 100 crores as Central share for the Programme for the year 1996-97.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched in October, 1989, with the objective of providing employment opportunities to the unemployment and under-employed urban poor. The Scheme is applicable to households living below the poverty line in urban areas and within this broad category, SC/ST/Women constitute a special target group. The Yojana consists of three Schemes :

(i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) aims at skill upgradation and provision of subsidy and loan to urban poor beneficiaries with the objective of setting up micro-enterprises in the spheres of industry, services and business. The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises is applicable to all the urban settlement.

(ii) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) aims at provision of wage labour to urban poor beneficiaries through construction of economically and socially useful public assets in the low income neighbourhoods under jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies having a population below one lakh. The material-labour ratio is to be maintained at 60:40.

(iii) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks training in construction trades as well as a subsidy and loan from HUDCO. The Government subsidy under the scheme is restricted to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- and a loan from HUDCO upto Rs. 9,950/- for upgradation of the dwelling units of economically weaker beneficiaries. Additional funds within the ceiling of Rs. 19,500/- can be availed under the EWS Scheme of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Scheme is applicable to urban local bodies having a population below 20 lakhs.

Funding Pattern :

Expenditure on Nehru Rozgar Yojana is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments/UTs with legislatures on a 60:40 basis.

Funds Released :

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Amount
1989-90	145.65
1990-91	112.14
1991-92	102.80
1992-93	70.80
1993-94	74.77
1994-95	69.80
1995-96	61.04
1996-97	71.00 (Allocation)

Achievements (As on 31.8.1996)

Figure in lakh

	Achievement	Targets
No. of Beneficiaries assisted under SUME .	8.19	7.23
No. of mandays of work generated under SUWE and SHASU.	671.97	947.98
No. of persons trained/ undergoing training under SUME and SHASU	2.96	3.40

MP Local Area Development Scheme

817. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds released to various States separately, under the MP's Local Area Development Scheme, during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 upto October, 1996;

(b) whether funds have been released to all the Lok Sabha constituencies for the year 1996-97;

(c) if so, the details thereof, constituency-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the amounts which the Members of Parliament have been authorised to recommend for development works in their constituencies each year; and

(f) the time by which the amount of one crore would be allocated to each Member of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) The details of the funds released to various States under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 upto October, 1996 are given in the Statement-I.

(b) to (d). Orders sanctioning Rs. 50 lakhs per Member of Parliament (MP) as first instalment for 1996-97 under MPLADS have been issued on 1.8.96. The release of funds under MPLADS for this year is regulated having due regard to the unspent balances available with the Collectors on the basis of requisitions received from them. The names of the constituences for which funds have been released upto 22.11.1996 is given in Statement - II. For the remaining cases, funds have not been released for reasons such as non-receipt of requisition from the Collectors. Further releases are being expedited.

(e) and (f). As per the guidelines on MPLADS each MP has a choice to suggest to the District Collector works to the tune of Rs. 1 crore per year to be taken up in his/her constituency/chosen district. The guidelines, however, stipulate that the funds are to be released in two instalments on the basis of the physical and financial progress of the works under implementation and further requirement of funds for works. As the funds are bring released after taking into account the previous balance available, it it not practical to prescribe a time limit for release of funds because it depends upon the Collectors furnishing the requisite information. Further releases, are, however, being expedited.

STATEMENT - I

Details of funds released to various States/Union Territories under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) during the years 1995-96 and 1996-97 (upto October, 1996).

S.No.	State/UT	Amount released (Rs./lakhs) 1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5800.00	650.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	300.00	-
3.	Assam	2200.00	350.00
4.	Bihar	7650.00	600.00
5.	Goa	300.00	100.00
6.	Gujarat	3700.00	450.00
7.	Haryana	1350.00	350.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	700.00	150.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	300.00
10.	Karnataka	3900.00	600.00
11.	Kerala	2900.00	600.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5500.00	1150.00
13.	Maharashtra	6900.00	1300.00